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## New-Pork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 3.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- M. de Freycinet nominated his Cabinet; a tumuit was caused in the French Chamber of Deputies. = Troops hastened from all parts of the Dominion to the scene of Riel's rebellion, -The Earl of Dufferin bad a consultation with the Ameer of Afghanistan. — General Graham advanced on Tamai; a battle expected to-day.

DOMESTIC.-The Senate confirmed several nomination and adjourned Sine die. - There was a general expression of sympathy throughout the country with General Grant. —— Sullivan and McCaffrey were arrested in Philadelphia. —— Important railroad decisions were made in several courts, = United States marines made preparations to go to Panama. = A woman at Batavia N. Y., burned herself and her two children to death. === Ice gorges and floods were reported in

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- General Grant was better in the evening, although greatly depressed during the day. \_\_\_ James D. Fish cross-examined. The Tontine investigation begun. Martial activity at the Navy Yard. === Funeral of F. S. Winston. === The Rev. Dr. S. Irenæus Prime forty-five years Editor of The Observer. Burning of the Everett homestead. === Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 82.20 cents. \_\_\_ Stocks dull with some wide fluctuations and closed with irregular changes

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate threatening weather and light rain, fol- prepare for the resumption of specie payments, Supreme Court the State owns hardly any of lowed to-night or to-morrow by fair, colder weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 51°; lowest, 38°; average, 42%.

The trial of James D. Fish, the indicted president of the broken Marine Bank, took on an interesting phase yesterday, when the prisoner himself was put under cross-examination. He appeared to poor advantage as a guileless old fellow deceived by dishonest partners. It is extraordinary how readily a man who gets himself into the unpleasant fix of James D. Fish assents to statements which, if true, show that he never was fitted by ability (let alone honesty and integrity) to hold the position he did.

.

The bills to force the County Clerk and the Register of Kings County to account for all of their fees and receipts were strenuously opposed when they were discussed in the Assembly at Albany; but we are glad to see that they have appeared again in the Senate with a chance of passing. They are just and proper measures and are strongly upheld by public sentiment. Some of the legislators who at first opposed now support them. This indicates a regard for the wishes of their constituents for which the members deserve credit.

It is one thing to give veteran soldiers and sailors the preference over other persons who have passed the Civil Service examination; but another to exempt them entirely from the operation of the Civil Service laws. Yet the latter proposition was favored by a majority of the Assemblymen at Albany yesterday-by more Democrats, however, than Republicans. This fact in itself ought to put the Republicans on their guard. The plan to exempt the veterans from all examinations is loudly applauded by the most pronounced of the spoils-loving Democrats.

If there is one thing which the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of this city ought to have authority to settle it is the amount of salary to be paid to the minor assistants in the city courts and the municipal departments. members of the Board are the best judges of what the services of such employes are worth. Yet it is the pernicious habit of some of the legislators at Albany to introduce bills to fix by law the pay of all kinds of employesas for instance, yesterday, one to pay the official interpreter of the City Court \$2,000. Of course when a sum is allowed by law in any case the Board of Estimate cannot touch it, no matter how much less the services are worth. It is time to stop this petty tinkering.

Outraged respectability in Philadelphia at present is ahead of Sullivan and McCaffrey. the sluggers. On the affidavit of a highly respected resident of the city, the men were ared yesterday, charged with conspiracy to break the peace, and held in \$5,000 for trial, and a like sum to keep the peace for thirty days. The authorities had pretty good ground to stand on in this case, for it has been currently reported that bad blood exists between the rs, and if they had once begun the fight doubtless they would soon have been terribly in earnest. Thus the match is decidedly off for ent; but if Sullivan and McCaffrey

in the end, unless the laws of Pennsylvania are much more strict than those of New-York.

When sailors see a nautilus sailing along they say, "Portuguese man-o'-war,-no gottee man, no gottee gun." If something is not done for our Navy soon, an American man-ofwar will speedily answer to the same description. The number of men going to make up a ship's crew in the United States Navy has been steadily reduced of late years until now a man-of-war carries barely enough sailors to perform the routine work of the ship. With the exception of the Trenton, possibly, there crew or a proper armament. The present emergency at the Isthmus will serve a good purpose if it awakens public sentiment in this respect. The rapidity and facility with which the blue jackets and marines at the Brooklyn Navy Yard were got ready yesterday reflects credit on Commodore Chandler and his subordinates and shows that if there is delay in sending off naval assistance when it is required the naval officers are not to blame.

THE NEW DERT STATEMENT.

The new form of debt statement which the Secretary of the Treasury has issued will convey no new information to those who have read THE TRIBUNE. The information which it gives in regard to the condition of the Treasury, with more of the same sort, has been from time to time given in analyzing and commenting upon statements previously published. But it is simply a political revolution that such a statement should be made on Democratic authority. Not to go into details, which just now might seem annoying to Democratic friends, it is enough to remark that a few months ago, during the Presidential campaign, scores of Democratic statesmen, great and small, including conspicuously Mr. Randall, were going up and down in the land declaring that the Treasury held a surplus of more than \$200,000,000, which it ought immediately to employ in paying debts. But now the first debt statement issued by a Democratic Administration officially informs the world that the Treasury has on hand a surplus of less than \$12,000,000. To make the matter clear to all ordinary

readers, it is only necessary to remember that in previous debt statements the interest due and unpaid, the called bonds and other debts on which interest has ceased, and the gold, silver and legal-tender certificates, are deducted from the total cash of all sorts held by the Treasury, leaving, according to the statement of March 1, a balance of \$152,000,000, which was called the "cash balance available." Necessarily, as THE TRIBUNE has many times pointed out, there was included in this "balance available" the fractional silver coin held by the Treasury, the minor coin, and also what are known to the Treasurer's books as "unavailable funds." Secretary Manning's first statement makes a proper and sensible change by omitting, as "unavailable for reduction of debt," the fractional coin, \$30,632,326, and the minor coin, \$876,051. There can be no question that this form of statement is in every respect preferable to that which originated when the amount of fractional silver held was insignificant, and was a mere balance liable to be used from week to week. But, second, the Secretary makes another important change. Hitherto all Secretaries of the Treasury have recognized the obligation arising under the Resumption Act t hold a certain amount of gold coin as a resumption fund. There has never been any question permitted by Republican Secretaries as to the sacredness of this obligation. Indeed, all have urged that, in addition to this fund proper, a further amount, Mr. Sherman held about \$140,000,000 in all, should be maintained as a resumption fund. This was a question of safety and prudence. But as a question of law there can be no doubt that when the Treasury was authorized to sell certain bonds in order to and did sell such bonds, obtaining \$100,000,000 in gold for them, it was bound to devote the gold thus procured to the purpose of maintaining specie resumption, and to no other use Lest there should be any doubt about it, in the Act of 1882, July 12, it was expressly provided that the issue of gold certificates should be suspended " whenever the amount of gold coin and gold bullion in the Treasury reserved for the redemption of United States notes falls below \$100,000,000," If the language of law can possibly be made explicit enough to create a special fund applicable to one purpose and to no other, this law creates such a fund, to consist of gold coin and bullion alone, never to fall below \$100,000,000, and to be sacredly preserved and maintained exclusively for the redemption of the legal-tender

Secretary Manning, in the form of debt statement now adopted, recognizes this as a definite and sacred obligation of the Treasury, and therefore formally deducts it with other matured obligations from the amount of cash on hand. Subtracting this sum and the \$31,500,000 of unavailable funds from the "cash balance available," as it would have appeared in the old form, there remains as a surplus only \$22,259,025. But in this reckoning the Secretary has not deducted, as he should have done, the accrued interest not vet due. In all debt statements, h'therto, Republican Secretaries have deducted this amount also, as a private business man or firm would do in seeking to ascertain its actual condition. The amount of such interest accrued April 1 was \$10,362,396 18. Corrected by the deduction of this item, the balance in the Treasury amounts to only \$11,396,629 53.

Secretary Manning will receive a great many curses and kicks from his Democratic friends on account of his distinct recognition (of the sacred obligation of the Government. But he has done wisely. Republican Administrations. relying upon the support of a Republican party, have not found it necessary to be especially emphatic in regard to any part of the National obligations. A Democratic Administration, having to deal with a Democratic House, may well be extremely careful to present in the strongest and most explicit manner those obligations of the Government which cannot be disregarded or neglected without dishonor. For they have to deal with a party which, where misconstruction or misunderstanding is possible, will seek to debauch the currency and undermine the public faith. Secretary Manning shows that he understands his party, and proposes to defend the public faith.

# THE ASPINWALL TROUBLE.

Matters at Aspinwall have gone from bad to worse. The revolutionary party, having seized the Colon and confiscated her shipment of arms, apparently consigned to the Government, and having imprisoned a United States Consul and an officer of our navy for several hours, has burned the place, with the exception of the Pacific Mail steamship docks and the Panama Railway depot; and being beaten off by the Nationalists, has gone toward Panama, with the avowed intention of attacking that city. Communication across the Isthmus is said to be shopse to contest the matter in the courts, they interrupted, and at this point the United States believe that even if Crowfoot is sincere he can-

since by treaty provisions the integrity of the Panama Railway is guaranteed, and free transit across the Isthmus pledged. If the Colombian Government cannot keep the line clear and open, that duty will devolve upon the signatory Powers. At present there appears no obstacle to Aizpurn's threatened descent on Panama, unless the French, who are in considerable numbers there, and who probably have some Government vessels in the harbor, are prepared to oppose him. As the work of the canal as well as traffic on the railway is menaced or actually stopped by the revolutionary movement, France as well as the United States has is not a vessel in the service with a sufficient | just cause of complaint. In fact, Colombia is rapidly accumulating a mass of international embarrassments which may render necessary some arrangement for the effective suppression of the turbulent factionaries who squander the

poor earnings of the masses and keep the State

poor and in anarchy at the same time.

The Swatara and the Alliance, and perhaps the Tennessee, Admiral Jonett's flagship, are on the way to Aspinwall, and they will be able to take a more pronounced position than was possible to Commander Kane with the Galena. A good deal of hasty indignation has been expressed because Captain Kane did not release the Colon and blow her captors out of the water. The trouble probably is that he felt himself too weak to take the aggressive. The Galena is a small sloop-of-war, with an armament of eight old-fashioned sixty-pounders, and very possibly without a shell in her magazine, and not more than powder enough for saluting purposes. She has a crew of about one hundred and twenty-five men, and all things considered, it is not wonderful that her commander did not undertake the release of the Colon, and certainly he ought not to be censured hastily for failing to do what he had not the power to effect. It is possible that 't he had undertaken to fire, the Galena might have been sunk. It would not take much to do it; and then the humiliation of the United States would have been much greater. The truth is that the episode is merely a fresh commentary on the unpatriotic apathy of Congress in regard to the reinforcement of the navy; and the American people are not free of responsibility in the premises, since had they emphatically declared their will on the subject, Congress would not have neglected it so long.

As it is, we can probably muster ships and guns enough to secure our treaty rights on the Isthmus, and it is perhaps the more important for us to take prompt action in the matter masmuch as France now has a justification for interfering there, and she will not be deterred by any naval deficiencies, while she may, by moving quickly, acquire a foothold on the Isthmus from which, in the unsettled condition of Colombian affairs, it might be difficult to dislodge her.

A DAY OF RECKONING AT HAND,

Notwithstanding the pre-eminent importance of such legislation at Albany as will preserve and restore the Adirondack forests, it begins to look as though nothing would be accomplished at this session. The question has been before the people of the State for years. It has at tracted the attention of all persons concerned in its commercial and sanitary interests. A flood of light has been thrown upon the extraordinary evils which will fall upon the people if the destruction of the forests is allowed to continue A legislative committee and a commission ap pointed by the Controller have both reported trat it to of the highest importance that steps should be taken at once to reclaim and preserve these forest lands. With the exception of a few interested persons there has been a universal demand for strong protective measures and for the adoption of a wise and effective system of State management. But in the face of these facts hardly anything has been accomplished.

A bill was passed last year to prevent the further sale of forest lands owned by the State, but in the light of a recent decision by the that bill is of little value. Beyond that, the State stands precisely where it did at the beginning of this agitation, except that it is much worse off, and every year's delay will make it more difficult to reclaim the lands. The Hudson will continue to grow more shallow in dry seasons and the Legislature will continue annually to make large appropriations to clear out the obstructions which are coming to the surface. The Erie Canal, for the maintenance of which the State yearly spends hundreds of thousands of dollars and which draws one-half of its water supply from the Adirondack region, will continue to be threatened by the decrease in that supply. Fires will keep up the work of exterminating the forests. These and other evils will follow so long as the Legislature does nothing to inaugurate a better state of things. For this delay in affording relief a great responsibility will fall upon the shoulders of the legislators.

Last year the Adirondack measures were allowed to drag along until the close of the session and were then consolidated into a bill which invited a veto. This year the able report of the Adirondack Commission was laid before the members at the beginning of the session Three bills prepared by it were introduced by Mr. Husted. They were carefully drawn and provided exactly that positive legislation needed for the protection of the forests. Mr. Husted has reported the bills favorably, but for some unaccountable reason they have met with that fatal delay which seems to overtake all legislation on this subject. About the same time Mr. Low introduced a bill in the Senate which, while not as effective as the Commission bills, was a fair measure. But it has been reported in an emasculated form-some of its best provisions having been stricken out, and even in its present shape it meets with opposition. In the Assembly the Committee on Public Lands has reported still another measure, which is little better than nothing.

The Legislature cannot escape the serious responsibility of again defeating positive legislation on this subject. The bills introduced by Mr. Husted should be passed. The highest interests of the State demand such legislation. Only prompt action can alone save the forests from destruction. .

THE CANADIAN REVOLT.

The Canadian Government is being fiercely accused by the Opposition of having brought on the present trouble in the Northwest by its supineness and neglect. It is shown that repeated warnings were given of growing discontent, and it is asserted that the half-breeds had substantial grievances. As to the Indians, the most discouraging statement is that of a veteran missionary who writes to The Toronto Mail, and who says that they fully realize the destiny being forced on them by white settlement of their country; that they have been neglected and abused by Government agents for years; and that they must be either ted or fought now, and will not make peace until they are taken care of or exterminated. The Government appears to rely much upon the promises of Crowfoot, chief of the Blackfeet, but Poundmaker, his best friend, is already on

not control his young men. Meantime great energy is shown in pushing troops to the front, though the journey (2,100 miles from Toronto) is not only long but full of breaks in the railway communications. The Toronto contingent is expected to reach Winnipeg to-night or tomorrow morning. It will then have to travel 324 miles by rail to Q'Appelle, and 267 miles from Q'Appelle station to Prince Albert, by trail. This last stretch must be done by sleighs, and if no more than twenty-five miles a day are covered the journey will occupy ten days. It is doubtful whether, in view of the late reports putting the strength of the rebels at 2,000, the small force now at Q'Appelle will be moved forward until reinforcements arrive.

Should this be deemed the wisest course, it is clear that Riel will have a good deal of time to prepare for hostilities, to consolidate his force, and to spread desaffection among the Indians And as there are said to be 12,000 non-treaty Indians in the Northwest region beside 34,000 treaty Indians, an advance even with the whole force now on the way-estimated at about 4,000 men-must be regarded as a daring and by no means safe operation. As usual at such times, there are alarmist reports about the inefficiency of the militia and the worthlessness of their armament They are for the most part supplied with the Snider-Enfield rifle, which is admitted to be untrustworthy beyond five hundred yards A pertion of them have Remingtons, and the mounted police carry Winchesters. But the half-breeds and many of the Indians are armed with Winchesters, and it is predicted by the pessimists that they will refuse to be drawn into an engagement, but will keep out of range of the rifles of the militia, and pick the latter off with their superior weapons.

PROTECTION GAINING ABROAD. One of the most striking features of the commercial history of the times is the marked increase of favor with which protective legislation is regarded in different countries. Within the past year we have seen measures enacted by Germany, France, and Belgium, intended to increase greatly the protection hitherto afforded by tariffs. The Government of Austro-Hungary has now reported a measure largely increasing the duties on about 100 articles, including many manufactured products, and it is believed that the measure will pass, as a considerable majority in the legislative body appears to favor it. According to estimates in English journals, the increase in duty ranges from 25 to 100 per

In all the European countries protection is desired even more by the agricultural interests than for the defence of manufactures. The principal object of the recent changes of tariff by Germany and France was to encourage an increased production of grain, and check the growing dependence of those countries upon foreign producers. Within the past year or so. a cargo of American wheat was landed at an Austrian port not far from Vienna, and it is not improbable that the new duties proposed will tend to check importations of grain as well as of manufactured products. But while Germany and France, Belgium, and now Austria, devise measures for the more effective protection of their manufactures, the working people of Great Britain find the demand for their products steadily decreasing and appeal in vain to their Government for a measure of relief.

It is no longer a question whether this or that policy might be the wisest, if all nations would adopt it. Practically the question is whether this country has reason to favor unnations, which, on their part, take great care to defend their industries against American competition. While Great Britain adheres to its free trade ideas, the British Colonies, one after another, insist upon protecting themselves, not only against competition from other countries, but also against Great Britain. So it comes to pass that the duties exacted by Canada on imports from Great Britain were much heavier last year than the duties exacted on imports from the United States. All over the civilized ald the tendency of animon is against the theories which Great Eritain teaches, and in harmony with those which the United States has for a quarter of a century maintained with

"WE'S IMMORAL EYE."

The Evening Post makes one of its heart-breaking attempts to be funny at the expense of "We of THE TRIBUNE" and " We's moral eye." Well, the study of the antecedents of editorial phrases is interesting, if not wholly profitable. Occasionally "We" appears in the columns of The Post, and everybody now understands who is squinting with We's immoral eye," At the crisis of its campaign of defamation against the character of the Republican candidate for the Presidency, it shocked its readers by publishing a series of vile articles characterized by the most flagrant immorality, and by arguing that offences against chastity "have often been consistent with the possession of all the qualities which ennoble human nature and dignify human life and make human progress possible." was this done than Mr. Beecher rushed into print with a gushing letter, certifying that The Post was an excellent family newspaper - a discovery nobody else cared to make at that time. Mr. Beecher's subsequent palpable imitations on the stump of The Post's campaign style fully disclosed the identity of "We of The Post." It stands for Mr. Beecher and his silent partners, who when in a desperate plight received his flattering certificate of

good moral standing.

This study, of [antecedents recalls the fact that the identity of the Editor of The Pall Mail Gazette has recently been disclosed owing to the workings of the evil eye of "We of The Post." The Scotsman republished an article from The Nation (the weekly edition of The Post) containing a series of monstrous charges against General Gordon. The Pall Mall Gazette, whose editor, Mr. Stead, was represented as writing articles in General Gordon's study, apparently at his dictation, expressing the demand of the English people for his appointment to the Soudan, reprinted these charges under the headline, "Slandering the Dead," with these incisive comments:

we have only to say that "the Truth about Gordon" (from The New-Fork Evening Post), is an infamous faisehood, which even The Scotsman might have hesitated at reproducing. There is not a word of truth in it from beginning to end. Gordon never effect to be interviewed. He was most rejuctant to receive our representative, he never suggested that he was the man to solve the problem, and when jour representative left Southampton he was very doubtful whether Gordon would go to the Soudan unless peremptorily ordered to do so by his military superiors. As for the assertion, that any articles in The Pott Mall Gazetie were written in Southampton and submitted to Gordon before publication, it is simply a lie. Gordon never saw any article, not even the interview, before its appearance in The Patl Mall Gazette, and he never in any way whatsoever suggested, directly or indirectly, that he should be sent to the Soudan.

As The Post has not seen fit to reply to Mr. Stead's

As The Post has not seen fit to reply to Mr. Stead's indictment nor to retract its charges against the dead hero, whom all Christendom has united in honoring, we have no means of determining whether the article in question was written by Mr. Beecher, or by one of the remaining partners. It was a malignant case, however, of "We's immoral eye."

Next to a divorce court, the best wash-tub for dirty family linen is a great will contest.

Cutting down the appropriations available for \$999 orders in the Public Works Department seems to have had an inspiriting effect on Maurice B. Flynn, the principal beneficiary of that method of reducing the surplus in the city treasury. The Graphic reports that Mr. Flynn is now engaged in a philanthropic scheme of supplying this benighted city with clocks. He proposes to have a new patent clock, which faces four ways and is run by

electricity, placed on each lamp post in the city. These clocks are to be connected with a large chronometer, regulated from the Washington Observatory. Mr. Flynn is said to have already given an order for 20,000 of these clocks which proposes to lease to the city at \$20 each. He thinks this is a better scheme than the water meters which I weed ordered and for which the city recently paid \$1,100,000. Whether the clocks are to be supplied on \$999 orders, and whether Hubert O. Thompson has an interest in them is not stated. The necessity for such a supply of clocks is said to have been made painfully apparent to some members of the County Democracy who have been out late at night. The Graphic adds that Mr. Flynn has a plan in contemplation of supplying the laborers on the new aqueduct with provisions at a trifle above

They have hunted up a pedigree for Minister Phelps, and have assigned him the honor of a lineal descent from John Phelps, the clerk of the court which condemned Charles I. to death. Considering that this is an early-to-bed-early to-rise Administration and marks the return of the common people's rule, it has an amazing fondness for pedigrees and coats of arms. It makes out its new Minister to be a distant consin, too, of William Walter Phelps. Isn't this dangerous? They have hunted up a pedigree for Minister

Thirteen soung ladies were admitted to the practice of medicine in this city Wednesday night, There is no profession where the opportunity is more promising for women of adequate talent, skill and endurance than that of medicine.

Good Friday is not a legal holiday. Jont to a large number of people in the community it is a much more important event than any civil holiday could ne. As the anniversary of the death of the founder of Christianity and the culmination of the season of Lent, it tells an absorbing story of self-denial, suffering and love to multitudes of people. It is not so many years since angry controversies raged around the observance of this and other eccelesiastecal seasons, and men deemed it of more importance to quarrel over the religion of their neighbors than to improve their own. Happily those days are past, and a more Christian toleration now obtains. These to whom all days are alike live side by side with those who observe the traditional feasts and fasts of the Church. But while Good Friday as a holy day appeals to only a class of the community, the tragic story of suffering which it tells goes home to every heart. Whatever a man's theology may be, it cannot hurt him to be reminded once a year that sorrow and self-denial are necessary facts in humanlife, and that they are sometimes the road to peace and rest.

Transatlantic passengers will be shipped as freight by the twelve-day steamships, if the war preparations continue. The British Government 18 contracting for the fastest craft as cruisers and some of the largest vessels as transports; and several steamers of the French Line have been chartered for the transportation of troops to

After election, the Democratic rooster. After inauguration, the Rebel roster.

Mr. George Jones, the Editor of The Times, is also the landlerd of a well-known restaurant as which not only larger beer and food are sold, but also all kinds of liquors and clears. Is he wullt for consular service because he lets premises for such purposes t On the contrary, we content that Mr. George Johes would make a first-rate -The New-York Sun.

This is a great mistake. Fagin would disgrace even a Consulate for Senegambia or for Terra del Fuege. An old man who hires young men to steal and to forge the names of their betters is not fit for the humblest Consulate. Don't give Mr. Cleveland (who evidently means well) such bad advice.

Carl Schurz is as patriotic as Artemus Ward in war time. The humorist was willing to sacrifice all his wife's relations at his country's altar. Mr. Schurz magnanimonsly sends his brother-in-law to the front to serve under the Democratic Admini-

The formal appointment of Higgins to be chief of the Appointment Division of the Treasury Department was made by Secretary Manning on the same day that the President sent Mr. Pearson's name to the Senate. But the Mugwump reformers were se much intoxicated with what they regard as their victory that they quite overlooked the Higgins promotion. Democratic Civil Service reform is very much like the man who tried to walk up an icy hill. For every step he took forward, he slid two steps back.

The solemn march of Civil Service reform halts, ALL WELCOME AT ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH while the band headed by Senator Gorman plays 'My Maryland" and the Confederate drum corps beats a rattling rub-a-dub.

We don't hear so much as we did about that oppressive surplus the Republican party left in the Treasury, Mr. Manning and Mr. Higgins are capital men to wrestle with it,

Now that Beach, the Australian, has again lefeated Hanlan and become champion sculler of the world, he is flooded with challenges from oarsmen who never have been able to row fast enough to win an important race. Of course these bunglers do not expect that Beach will pay any attention to them. They are merely seeking to gain notoriety. But Teemer is a sculier of another stamp. A genuine race between Teemer and Beach on Saratoga Lake this summer would be of the greatest interest and attract many thousand pectators. Beach should be induced to visit America.

Why was the bug-hunting Minister to Peru sent abroad to complete his entomological researches? There is no more characteristic humbug than Democratic Civil Service reform. If he had remained at home he might have pinned Higgins to the wall as a magnificent specimen.

After all these wars and rumors of wars in Europe, it seems likely that the most bloodshed will be upon this continent. Riel and Barrios are obscuring the English, Russian and French complications. If Gambetta and Disraeli were alive, the martial music would probably be much more interesting.

The appointment of Higgins is a test case whatever may be said respecting the retention of Postmaster Pearson. It has been followed by the selection of another of Senator Gorman's political agents as Second Assistant Postmaster G neral. The second Higgins supplants a most efficient official who has been connected with the department for seventeen years. It is a striking test case for the Civil Service reformers.

THE TRIBUNE will be good enough to observe that we are now collecting something over thirteen cents per day for the Bartholdi Fedestal Fund. The weather is not so cold as it was.—[The New-York World, April 2.

We are very glad to congratulate The World (and this city in particular, on the higher temperature

### PERSONAL.

Dr. Leopold von Ranke, the historian, on Tuesday completed his sixtleth year as professor in Berlin University and was made an Honorary Citizen of that capital—an honor shared by only four others: Bismarck, Moltke, Dr. Schliemann and Herr Kochhann. Captain Charles Hunter, of the Rifle Brigade of the

English Army, left this city yesterday for Halifax, where he will organize a rifle corps to fight against the rebels in Winnipeg.

The Rev. Dr. Cross, after six months' successful special labor at the Church of the Heavenly Rest (P. E.), in

Fifth-ave., has broken down physically and has gone to Europe for recuperation. Miss Edith Thomas's late visit to Boston has been cut short by illness, which has obliged her to return to her Ohio home without making her expected visit to New-York.

who is dying. [Mrs. R. T. Cox is a daughter of Samus sullivan, State Trensurer of Objo in 1818.]

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

An English Congregational clergymun recently an nonneed in the local paper that on the following Sandav he would preach on "Sauffers and Sanf Dishea" and "Leeks and Onions."

Professor Stewart, of Liberia, says: "It is estimated that 70,000 gallons of liquor are sent to Africa to every missionary." Well, well; we wouldn't have believed it i The few missionaries we have seen didn't look as though they were equal to any such thing; in look, they deln't.—[Boston Transcript.

Going away from home for news we learn from The Brooklyn Eagle that ex-Senator Grady is been elected a member of the Republican County Committee of this county. It is perhaps singular that neither Mr. Grady nor any one else in New-York had before heard of that fact. An old Republican of that name has been elected a member of the committee, but not the ex-Senator.

We congratulate The World on the good work it is doing in aid of the Bartholdi Pelestal Fand; but we fear it 1. forgetting all about Mr. Thurman and "The Progress of the Old Red Bandanna," concerning which it was so enthusiastic a few short weeks ago.

"There's a policeman that is going to die soon," said a Ricago man, on a visit to Boston, as he stood ou a cross-

"There's a policeman that is going to stood ou a cross-ing the order day.

"Why do you think so !" inquired his Boston friend.
"Why just see, he is helping that poorly-dressed old woman over the crossing and leaving that elegant looking lady in the sealskin sacque to wait until he returns or snift for herself."

"Pshaw! that's the way with all Boston policemen. If they pay any respect to people it is to the poor, the aged and infirm."—[Boston Courier.

Valuable coal veins, it is said, have been recently dis covered in Mexico, If this report is substantiated, is will be possible to work at a profit, the many low-grade mining claims which are now lying idle

UNDER A CRAZY QUILT

UNDER A CRAAT QUARTE
He slept, and dreamt that the kangaros
Had given a fancy ball;
The elephant came with the festive gau,
The mouse with the ostrich tall.
A fanny giraffe, that did nothing but laugh,
Dropped in with a centipede;
And a cricket and flea, that had just been to tea
Waltzed round with remarkable speed.

A wasp and a bumble bee had a chat Just over his little nose; Just over his little nose;
And a boa constrictor, upon the mat.
Dressed up in his Sunday clothes.
A crow and a raccoon, in a fire balloon,
Paused over his bed to sing;
And a neat armadillo crept upon his pillow
To dance the highland fling.

Then all, ere they left, made a graceful bow,
And out in the moonlight sped;
Except a ponderous brindle cow,
Which stopped to stand on its head.
The little boy woke, and grinned at the joke;
Sprang out of his bed with a lilt;
"I can dream it all over," said he, "while they covet
Me up with this crazy quilt."

—IGeorge Cooper.

-[George Cooper. The appointment lightning has struck near enough to Carl Schurz to hit bis brother-in-law. "So near and yet so far," murmured the mugwamp all forlorn, when he read the news.

Two unknown Democrats were talking over the situa-Two unknown Democrate were taking over the student to the other day, and one of them was a little inclined to be self-important and overbearing in his statements.

"Look a urer," said his companion. "You are putting on a good many airs. Who are you, anyhow ?"

"I'm nobody just now. But there's no telling what I may be before the week's out. Unknown men have great luck nowadays. I may be Consul-General to Timbuctoc before to-morrow night."—[Hartford Post.

Pictorial journalism has its peculiar drawbacks. A publishing a sketch of a State official's back.

Mr. Cleveland is rapidly indicating his right to be considered the power behind the thrown.—[Burlington Pres.

"The spring has sprung, sit,
And I have brung, sit,"
Said he, "some little verselets that the world would like to read.
I know you'd prize them,
You'd best revise them.
In an idle hour I dashed them off at almost lightning speed."

Encounter fistic

Then ensued, and, crash! the poet whirled downstairs and through the door.

The bright young writer

Was nots fighter,

But he'd often dashed off poets at almost lightning speed before. A journalistic Encounter fist

-{Somerville Journal.

And now a chemist has found arsenic in clothing. Not content with adulterating our food, they must put poison in the riothes we wear. The time seems to have arrived when a man's life is not safe unless he stope eating and swears off wearing clothes. P. S.—We shall continue to wear clothes, anyway—poison or no poison.—[Norristown Heraid.

SIR: A letter of complain as to treatment received by the writer at St. Thomas's Church appeared in THE TRIBUNE of Monday. It is a source of sincere a gret to the authorities of the parish that any visitor to the church should consider himself ill-treated. Your editorial comment seems to give the common sense of the quesion. But I may also be permitted to point out that probably no other church in the city entertains so many strangers as does St. Thomas's. Every Sunday hundreds are provided with seats. The pew-holders a a class are prepared to suffer, and in point of fact de auffer, any amount of inconvenience rather than allow any one to be unprovided for. It is our pride that the most Christian and undiscriminating hospitality should be shown to every visitor. No one unfamiliar with the facts can possibly appreciate how much is done every Sunday to make strangers comfortable. Most of them put nothing in the collection-plates, and very many annoy the church members by irreverent behavior and by de-

the church members by irreverent behavior and by defacing the books in the pews. Others, no doubt, appreciate the fellowship offered them, and accept it in the kindly spirit in which it is given.

Under these circumstances it is somewhat disappointing that a parish which freely receives all to the full extent of its accommodations should be assailed in the press, and pointed at as acting in an unchristian and discourteous way. There must be rules for seating a congregation, and the members of a parish have some rights. It is not unreasonable that seats should be reserved for a moderate time, and this is what is done. Had the visitor alluded to been patient, he would soon have received every attention and courtesy. For it is hardly too much to say that every pew-holder at St. Thomas's pays all the expenses needful to provide free services for as many strangers as there are members of his own family. But the public never seems to realize this.

New-York, April 1, 1885.

A Parish Offices.

PECUNIARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR AMERICAN EXHIBITION IN LONDON. To the Edstor of The Tribune.

SIR: Permit me the use of your columns to inquire whether some action should not be taken by the Americans announced in the circulars of the forthcoming American Exhibition in London as members of the General Council" of the enterprise. What are they supposed to do! Are they in any way pecuniarily responsible for the acts of the managers in London! After having their names so extensively published in connection with the undertaking, is it not time that they had a meeting to find out something about the enterprise and what their relations are in regard to it?

New-York, April 2, 1885.

The suggestion above seems sensible and prudent. It was understood, when these managers were named, that they had no responsibility, but is would probably be wise for them, on their own as count, to make that fact still plainer .- Ed.

IT OUGHT TO REACH TO EVERY REPUBLICAN From The Buffalo Courier, President's Home Organ.
We have endeavored to make it clear that the fact that
Mr. Pearson did his duty and earned his salary honeatly
while in office did not give him a vested right in the
Postmastership of New-York; that his position lay outside of the Civil Service Reform law and that his case lay
outside of the pledges of the President's letter
to Mr. Curtis on Civil Service Reform. To concode that the simple performance of his duty gave him a
claim to reappointment, or that his reappointment is essential to the success of Civil Service Reform, is to lay
down a general principle which ought to cover the case
of every Republican Postmaster and Collector in the
country; and we de not believe that the time is ripe focarrying the Civil Service Reform movement so far.

OH, NO: EVERYBODY HOPES NOT. There is a widely-feit suspicion that Editor Pulitzer, a.

The New York World, is getting ready to hang his much used Cleveland harp on a willow tree.

"When Lord Malmesbury published his 'Remi niscences' a few months ago," says London Truth, 'a controversy arose respecting his statement that on one occasion, at Oriel, the Provost (Copleston) had sharply rebuked Newman for mangling a haunch of venison. In the 'Memoirs' of the late Rector of Lincoln I read that Copleston once said to Newman at dinner, 'We don't help sweetbread with a spoon; butler, bring a blunt knife'; and another time no 'repreved' the future Cardinal' for not taking wine with the company,' so that one is inclined to conclude that Lord Malmesbury's story was correct."

Zanesville, Ohio, April 2.—3. S. Cox, United States Minister to Turkoy, is here at the bedside of his mother.